Irish Linens and Beaver Glore, Buckskin and Beaver Glore, Silk and Cotton Stocking, Silk and Cotton Stocking, Linen Cambrick, & Hankerchie And a good assortment of Union Fig. spun Cotton for Wearing a wisted cotton for knitting and netting Annapolis, May 13, 1813.

NOTICE:

Was taken up adrift in the month of pril last, off the mouth of South at er, by a detachment of milits from ny company, a vessel which had been chooner rigged, measuring 65 feet of leck, in beam 20, and hold 9; with the vords " Richard of Baltimore' pahiet on her stern'; both maste cut away. The owner may have her again to proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH WATKINS:

Mail Stages to Baltimore Commenced on Monday last, the 6th instant to run daily, by setting of rom the Union Tavern, at Tocket nthe morning, and arriving at Bala nore to early dinner, and vice veren. The proprietor begs leave to infam

he public, that neither pains nor ex ense has been spared in establishing he line, and feels assured of giving eneral satisfaction. Fare and allowance of baggage if

eretofore, and all baggage at the risk JOHN GADSBY. NB. The public are requested to ake notice, that the Mail for Baking uesdays and Saturdays.

Wanted to bire, A NEGRO WOMAN,

Who understands plain cooking and ashing-one from the country would e preferred-Such an one that can e well recommended for her hores softier odd industry, will heard diverby haplying at this office.

nne-Arundel County, sc. On application to me the subscriber in the cess of Anne-Armidel county count, as as sectiate judge for the third judicial district. aryland, by petition in writing of Gaussian OLE, of said county, praying for the benefit the act for the relief of sundry insolution tters, and the several supplements therein the terms mentioned in said adis, a sche e of his property, and a list of his rody the state of Maryland two years immediate preceding the time of his application that per also stated in his peritton that he ninconnement for debt, and having prayed to be ischarged therefrom—I do hereby order and the peritton of the peri ischarged therefrom—I do hereby order and judge. that the person of George Pool he ischarged from imprisonment, and by use is a copy of this order to be published in the Iaryland Gazette for three months successful for the country of the creditors to appear the view notice to his creditors to appear the country court of said country on the third worder of September. For the particular of the country of the property of the country of the country of the property of the country of the countr Richard H. Harwood

Inne-Arundel County, sc

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the cess of Anne-Arundel county, come as a sociate judge for the third judicial distribution by petition, in writing of Watch we benefit of the all for the felf of smill solvent debtors, and the several supplication on the terms mentioned in said all schedule of his property, and a list of he schedule of his property, and a list of he schedule of his property, and a list of he schedule of his property, and a list of he schedule of his property, and a list of he schedule of his property, and a list of he schedule of his property, and a list of he schedule of his property, and a list of he schedule of his property, and a list of he schedule of his property, and having also stated in the of his application wing also stated in his petition that he confinement for tiebt, and having frame by discharged. I do hereby 'order and the discharged'. I do hereby 'order and the discharged' from 'imprisonment and causing a copy of this order to be instant the Maryland Gazette for three months prossible, before the third Monday in Septial when the Maryland Gazette for three months are sairly, before the third Monday in Septial when the school of the trincat, give notice to his creditors to speed fore the county court of said county, on the id third Monday of September, in for the county court of said county, for the month of the

Richard H. Harwood Washington's Valedictory

WWW. WINDERSON OF THE STATE OF

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE S. 1813.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED A STATE OF STATE OF JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price Three Dollars per Amum.

(Concluded from our last.) MR. QUINCY'S ORATION. Delivered before the Washington Be-nevolent Society of Massachusetts, on the anniversary of the first inaugu-ration of President Washington. What think you would the spirit

Washington have said upon this abject? Could be recognize our preubus, as that constitution, which he ad framed and recommended to his ountry! Is it not notorious that the stent of territory, even as it exis-ed, at the time of the adoption of be constitution, was among the tost serious objections to the success the experiment? What said Wash-ngton upon the topic? Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. It is well worth a full and fair experiment." et, scarcely had twenty years elapd, the ancient limits not yet half eopled, by an usurpation, as palpa-, as it is, to us, ruinous, new ritories have been added, (as it is alled) to the United States, of doue the ancient extent! An equality political rights with the old Unid States has been extended to a ixture of Frenchmen, Spaniards, nigrant Americans, Creoles and groes. Already the whole weight the State of Massachusetts is utralized, by the effect of this uepation, in the senate of the U. stes. And soon the present miseble remnant of its political power ill be trampled under the hoofs of a rti-coloured race of new states, come rushing into sovereign influe, from those boundless woods and iries. Is this that " full and fair periment," of the practicability of epublican government, over the annt extent, which Washington reregions of unlimited extent. ald not the spirit of Washington re dictated that the result of the periment, within the ancient lis, should first have been satistorily ascertained? If the result republican experiment, was, in judgment, uncertain, within the ient limits, on account of their tent, is it not, altogether hopenow that those limits are more doubled? The truth is, that annexation of Louisiana to the ted States, is as irreconcilawith the spirit of a republican ernment, as it is unauthorized he principles of our constitution. fact, the influences, which setquestion, had no regard for her the one, of the other. In its e point of view, and considered ording to its real mature, the pission, (as it is called) of Louigue, having for its object, to t the balance of power still farof intended; by extending the ere of population, and by increathe ability to make new states, core, irredeemably, the preponocy of the influences of that nter; and perfect the political in-incancy of this part of the coun-

his then, is the undenjable conon of the people of the Commonertion of political power, which possessed, at the time of the on of the constitution, is gone; the proportion, which remains, not one characteristic of equalior justice; whether we take age, atelligence, or enterprise, or hor physical strength, or popuas the measure of what is just equal. This proportion, thus shed, is every day, diminishing lariher, in a geometrical ratio, is sperially of changes, partly effects of the fair principles of stociation and partly of usur.

Such is the result of the principles of the fair principles of usur.

Such is the result of the fair principles of the fair principles of the fair principles. constitution. Is this a state

Washington's Valedictory

of things, which ought to give content to wise and vircuous minds? Let norman startle at this questra on, as though it was a veil thrown over some dreadful image, which the

minddare not distinctly contemplate. Inquiries of this kind belong to the condition of freemen. They are sanctioned by the spirit and the tenor of the constitution. Corrupt men, in power, who are trampling upon the people's rights and laying snares for their liberties, will always stigmatise such inquiries as schemes for the dissolution of the union .-But what says the spirit of Washington? *4 The necessity of reciorocal checks, in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different deposituries, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been e-" vinced by experiments ancient and modern : some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. "To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution, or modification of the constitutional powers, be, in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment, in a way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usur-"pation." Not only are " the opi-"nion of the people" and the power of the states, the natural " guardians of the public west," and the declared constitutional resort in cases of usurpation, or of manifest changes in the distribution of constitutional power, dangerous to political safety, but also there is, in the nature of things, paramount obligations, which makes such resort imperious, as well as constitutional. As it is with the people of every state, so it is with the people of this common-wealth, the individuals, composing this state, owe, to the people of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, an allegiance, original, inherent, native and perpetual. True it is, that the people of this commonwealth have transferred a certain specified portion of allegiance, originally due to them, from the individuals composing their state, to a certain, extrinsic association, called the United States. This transferred portion of allegiance is, not only limited in its nature, but it is, also, conditional. The condition is, that the principles of the constitution should be preserved inviolate. Whether any such violation have occurred, or whether it be such as essentially affects the securities of their rights and liberties, are questions, to which the people of each of the associated states are competent not only to discuss, but to decide. And we, in this com-monwealth, have reason to thank the Great Giver of every good gift, son and common sense, we are slaves. that he has bestowe not only the right to make, but the power to support any decision, to which they may be called, by a manifest violation of their liberties. If the people of the commonwealth of Massachusetts shall ever become slaves, it will be from choice and not from nature; it will be, not because they have not power to maintain their freedom, but because they are unworthy of it. The question recurs is this, our political state, safe or honorable?

As to those who maintain, if, indeed, there be any such, that the political rights of a state are safe; and that its prosperity is sufficiently secure, notwithstanding, it either has no proportion of political power er, or a very small proportion, in comparison with the greatness of its interests, I know not how to reply. An assertion of this kind exhibits so limited an acquaintance with the nature of the human heart, and with the history of man, that he, who should make it; can scarcely be deemed the subject of argument. Certainly the plainest dictates of reason teaches, that, as among independent nations, no single nation is safe, ex cept in proportion to its physical power, so among associated states, no single state is safe, except in proportion to its political power.
There is no more friendship among atases, in politics, than there is friendship among men, intrade. If strold rich, laborious, plodding scare

become associated in apolitical compact, with naw, needy, desperate, and cumning, states, in such a way. that the whole, or a great proporti on of the political power should be vested in these last states, is there need of any ghost to tell us, what would be the result ! Is it not inevitable that she policy of an association, thus constituted, would be so conducted as to turn the wealth of that rich state into the coffers of the predominating states, and its population into their territories? The temptation is too strong for man, in the ordinary state of human virtue to resist. Yet, we every day hear the inquiry made. Have the predominating influences of the southern and western states any interest, in embarrassing our commerce or na-vigation?" To this I answer,-" They have embarrassed it .-They have prostrated it." I-should think this was answer enough. That it is embarrassed; that it is prostrated; I think no man will deny. As little can it be denied that they have done it. Does any man believe that had the influences of Massachusetts, or of the other commercial states predominated, that the course, which has been adopted would have been the resort, as the means of relief from such external difficulties as those with which the nation has been, pressed? Had New-England or New-York, stood alone, under circumstances of similar foreign embarrassment would they, or either of them, have resorted to proclamations, restrictions, non-intercourse, embargo, and gun-boats? Would the navy have been neglected until the moment of war? Would the seaports after war was declared, have remained thus, wholly, defenceless? Should we have marched in Canada to avenge impressment? Or on that point, in the relative state of our naval force, would war have been either declared, or continued? Or if it had been, would it not have been differently conducted? This war, the measures which preceded it, and the mode of carrying it on, are all, undeniably, southern and western policy; and not the policy of the commercial states. Now it is, in my apprehension, of little importance, if the vital interests of he commonwealth of Massachusetts are destroyed, whether the blow be given, through ignorance, indifference, or design. Under these influences they are destroyed. And if the apathy of the commercial states continue, and the present spirit of party render them blind to their natural interests, the policy, which has wrought this destruction will be perpetuated. This policy perpetuated, we may call ourselves what we please; in the eye of realadd, for I'know the natures of the predominating influences of

sireable masters. The question, so often agitated, concerning the interest which the predominating influences of the south and west have to embarrass commerce, is, in fact, of more curiosity than use. The mere interest of a state never did, and never will shape its policy excent in those rare times. when such high minded men, as Washington govern. The Protean herd of ordinary statesmen, such as always will govern the United States. the present proportions of political power continuing, never inquire how the interests of a people are to be served, but how their power shall be perpetuated.

those states, -slaves to no very de-

Such men lay the foundation of their power, in the passions and prejudices of the country, particularly of those sections, which possess the predominating influences. These are, in these United States, undeniably, those of the south and the west. Now the passions of a peoble. far inland, always did, and always will tend to jealousy and envy of the seaboard; and lead to a course of policy depressing to its prosperi-ty. Although many individuals in such sections may entertain juster & more liberal ideas, yet these opinlong are those, which unavoidably penetrata the mass of their population. The reason is obvious. It is the tendency of commerce and navigation to introduce into acaboard

population, compact, active, enterprising, intelligent and powerful. It is impossible, that states, which from their sieuation far inland cannot share or but very remotely, these advan-tages, should not look upon the wealth and attempth of the seaboard increasing in a very great relative disproportion to their own, without some fear and a mixture of envy, Hence, their, insensibly, grows up, in those sections, a disposition to check the prosperity of the seaboard; and above all'a policy, to embarrass and render uncertain the employment of capital and population on the ocean; and to give to both an inland direction. These dispositions, they will carefully conceal from the world and, perhaps even from themselves. But they must exist, because they are natural to men, in such circumstances, and because ambitious men, who would controul those sections, are careful to instil them, if out of power, and to gratify them if in it; for the purpose of obtaining that controll over the passions of such sections, as is necessary to effect the ends of their own ambition.

History shows, that such dispositions have always existed, in inland states, toward seaboard states. That they are the natural result of the human passions placed in suchsituations will not be denied. Our experience is perfectly conformable with nature

and history. The men, who now govern this country, laid the first foundations of their power, by exciting in the in land states, a jealousy of the atlantic and commercial states. The policy of Washington was strictly commercial. The men, who now govern the U. States, commenced their career of opposition to his influence, by appealing to the passions and fears of the interior, relative to the views and policy of the seaboard. Washington warned the southern and western states against them without effect. He foretold, that these men would be satisfied with "nothing short of a change in his system of policy."-The result has proved his prescience. They are in power. The whole system of his policy is changed. In other words, a policy friendly to commerce is pulled down, and one hostile to it, is erecled on the ruins of hia system.

Is it wonderful then, that our narigation and commerce are destroyed? Animosity to them is the very basis of the power of these men, and the condition of its continuance. Can it be denied that a settled system, to prostrate these our vital interests, is in operation, when every occasion is seized to embarrass it and when we hear not only, in private conversation, but on the floor of Congress, language to this effect. and almost in these terms, used by men from those sections; " If your "capital wants employment, we can employ it. Capital is what we want. "Le tyour seamen take to the spade. We have land enough for them all. "Suppose your cities are destroyed, liberty will find refuge beyond the mountains." For myself, I cannot conceal my conviction that systematic embarrassment of commerce is the policy of these men, and of the influences, on which they rely for support. War, in Canada, in support of seamen's rights, and a mission to Russia, for the purpose of negociating concerning them, are, perfeelly, characteristic. The chances and occasions of irritation are miltiplied, and the commercial states are kept amused, with obscure and distant hopes, while ruin, and impoverishment, is gradually stealing over them:

Peace itself these proportions of political power continuing, will not restore commercial prosperity. The aystem of policy will be modified, not abandoned. It is a state of things, which ever since the year 1794 those influences have been labouring to effect; and they will not permit the advantage they have gained, to be lost, By high duties, smuggling will be industry discouraged. By the mulripileation of vexatious laws, the upright merchant will be, perpetually dragged as a culprit to the bar of the treasury, and he taught that he holds gation to introduce into acaboard his property, not by the tenure of

will of an individual. The farness of commerce will be continually thrown to the cultures of party, and these birds of prey will be euabled, not only to strip the merchant but to nick clean the bones of the mechanic and the labourer, By sudden unanticipated changes in the laws, the uncertainty of that mode of industry will be increased; and occasions, perhaps, will be seized to admit other nations into an equality with you, in your own markets. By these, and a thousand other schemes: your navigation will be harrassed .-The capital, once employed in it, turned inland. Your population, discouraged from looking to the o-cean, will turn to the west. And they will grow rich, powerful and prosperous, on the ruins of your greatness. Whatever may be the real interests of the people of the south and the west, this is unquestionably the system of those, who now guide their political influences. And so long as your weight bears no proportion to your real interests, this quarter of the country will be the victim of such a policy.

Perhaps it may be objected, that

this course of remark is at variance with that advice of Washington, which warns us * " against characterising parties by geographical " discriminations; northern and "southern eastern and western; whence" says he, "designing " men may endeavour to excite a " belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views." But let it be remembered, that this warning voice of Washington was uttered, in the conscious integrity of his own administration, and in the anticipation and hope, that a like integrity would characterise the policy of his successors. Let it be remembered, that it was uttered, as the history of his times will evidence, by way of warning against these very men, and their partizans, who began in his day, to excite these local jealousies; and to lay, in them, the foundations of their future elevation. By cultivating jealousy of commerce, hatred of a navy, propagating unfounded suspicions, in the western states, relative to the policy of his administration and of the atlantic states, these men arrived at their present eminence. Power must be preserved by the means, through which it was obtained. A party, which laid the foundation of its power, in local views, must be local in its policy. An administration, local in its policy, makes inevitable local jealousies, in the oppressed sections. And such jealousies become as just, as they are inevitable. Heart the criterions of that absence of local view in a government, which should deprive jealousy of its grounds, enumerated by Washington, † "The north in an unrestrained in tercourse with the south," shall find great additional " resources of maritime and commercial enterprize !" The south, if in the same intercourse shall see a its commerce expand-its parti-" cular navigation invigorated-" shall contribute to nourish and se increase the general mass of the of national navigation!"-These are Washington's criterions of that absence of local view, which should remove all jealousy. If expansion of commerce, encouragement of navigation, and promotion of intercourse, be the evidence of liberal dispositions and freedom from local views; what dispositions are evidenced by restrictions; non-interconrae; embargo; and war, with the only nation on the globe, capable of annihilating our navigation and commercial prosperity? Were Washington to speak from the grave, could he express, in atronger lantheir views and geographical in their policy? To encourage confidence and affection, among the sections of the country, was undoubtedly the policy of Washington, And what are the grounds he enumerates as the foundations of this mutual confidence and affection ? I to (Phat we had the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles

Washington's Valedictory.

+ Washington's Valedictory.

- Washington's Valedictory. (See last page.)

w that in a common cause we had-